1	2	3	4
Rs. 5	869	71	3
Rs. 10	3653	345	139
Rs. 20	1392	826	544
Rs. 50	30570	19746	16938
Rs. 100	220419	222330	184386
Rs. 500	81400	121425	253467
Rs. 1000	19610	20772	42888

(*) Figures are Provisional

(c) and (d) The steps taken by the Government to curb the fake Indian Currency Notes in the country include stepping up of vigilance by the Border Security Force and Custom authorities to prevent smuggling of fake notes; dissemination of information on security features through print and electronic media and formation of Forged Note Vigilance Cells in all the Head offices of the banks. Additional security features have also been incorporated in the bank notes which will make counterfeiting very difficult. In addition, Government of India has nominated the Central Bureau of Investigation as the Nodal Agency to monitor investigation of fake currency note cases. The Reserve Bank of India has also strengthened the mechanism of detection of counterfeit notes by the Banks.

Retaining of existing scale

1095. SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons that Government servants in terms of Explanation 1 to Rule 5 of Central Civil Services (Revised Pay) Rules, 2008 have option to retain the existing scale under the provision to the said Rule in respect of one existing scale only;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether Government proposes to allow all Government servants to opt for implementation of Sixth Pay Commission from the date of their promotion and or date of increment, etc. from the future date even if they have earned more than one scales between the period 1st January, 2006 to 1st September, 2008;

(c) if so, by when Government proposes to issue revised orders; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) As a result of the implementation of revised pay scales on account of Pay Commission's recommendations, all Government Servants have the option to get their pay fixed under the revised pay structure. The option can be exercised either from the date of

implementation of the revised pay structure or from a later date on which the Government servants had either earned an increment or promotion during the period between the date of implementation of revised pay scales and the date from which the revised pay structure is made payable. Explanation 1 below Rule 5 of CCS (RP) Rules, 2008 indicates the above position. There is no proposal to revise this provision.

Housing shortage

1096. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute housing shortage in the country;

(b) if so, details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the action taken to construct more houses, especially for poorer sections of the society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) According to the estimates made by the Technical Group constituted by the Ministry for assessment of the urban housing shortage at the end of the 10th Five Year Plan, the total housing shortage in the country is 24.71 million. State-wise details of housing shortage are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' being State subjects, it is primarily the responsibility of State Governments to provide for adequate Shelter. However, the Union Government has formulated the first urban area focussed National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy, 2007 to set in motion a process in providing 'Affordable Housing for All' particularly the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG).

This policy intends to promote sustainable development of habitat in the country with a view to ensuring equitable supply of land, shelter and services at affordable prices to all sections of society.

Apart from this, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), launched by the Government in the year 2005 caters to provision of housing and basic services to urban poor in 63 specified cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP).

A new scheme — Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) has been launched for providing interest subsidy on housing urban poor to make the housing affordable and within the repaying capacity of Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/Low Income Group (LIG). The scheme encourages poor sections to avail of loan facilities through Commercial Banks/Housing Finance Companies for the purposes of construction/acquisition of houses and avail 5% subsidy in interest payment.